

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4239. 號十三月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1877.

日七十月二十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, Ladgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIDM, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HENDY & Co., Shanghai, LAM, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WAHNE, Manilla, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, 200,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq. Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq. J. F. CORDELL, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. A. MOLYNE, Esq.

## ACT. CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWEY CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " 12 " 5 per cent. "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been authorized to sign for us by Procuration. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

### NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG SIEGMUND LUTKENS is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, December 23, 1876. fe1

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of our Firm of the late Mr. J. O. KAY has ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 27th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore and under the same Style and Firm by Mr. H. KUEHN-MANN.

MR. RICHARD KUEHNBERGER has been authorized to sign the Firm.

KRUSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

MR. H. C. FERMANN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. ARTHUR BERRY has been authorized to sign for us per Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRICKSHANK, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KLER.

H. KLER.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co. at this Port, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL, CARL MILISCH.

Macao, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VINCOURT DO CERCAL in our Firm ceased from the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

Macao, January 1, 1877. fe2

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port under my own name as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KERS.

Canton, January 9, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON in our Firm Ceased on the 28th February 1876.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

O. J. MESTERN, W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES BEWICK QUELON in our Firm Ceased on the 30th September, 1876. The Business will be Continued under the Style of CAMPBELL & Co.

QUELON & CAMPBELL.

Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Firm of J. D. MEYER & FEHR will from this Date be carried on as heretofore under the Style of J. D. MEYER & Co.

J. D. MEYER & Co.

Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has This Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at Swatow and Hoikow, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HERTON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

Swatow-Hoikow, January 1, 1877. fe19

## Entertainments.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give their Fourth Performance of the Season at the

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,

on

MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the

Popular Burlesque of

"Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp."

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to

Commence at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Wednesday,

February 16th.

CHAS. C. COHEN,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. fe20

## Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 28, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 16th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 16th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe19

## Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s

CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries,

and are amongst the largest shippers

from Charente.

Qualities One \*, Two \*\*, Three \*\*\*, and Four \*\*\*\*,

in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"EXTRA SEC." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap2]

## HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately

rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at

reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. st.

## W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET

REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-

CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,

and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING

of SHAREHOLDERS in the above

Company will be held at the Office of the

Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUES-

DAY, the 20th February next, at Three

o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a State-

ment of Accounts for the Year 1876, the

Report of the General Managers, and to

elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Com-

pany will be CLOSED from the 6th

to the 20th February next, both days in-

cluded.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th of January, my

Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES,

will be HALF PER CENT on the Full

Amount, to be Paid by the Seller only.

W. M. MORGAN,

Broker.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe18

## MACAO HOTEL,

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

ON the 20th Instant, a First Class

HOTEL will be OPENED, under

the above title, in Spacious, Commodious,

and well-furnished Premises on the Praya

Grande.

Every attention will be paid to the com-

fort of Visitors.

Wines, Spirits and Establishments of the best

quality only supplied. Terms moderate.

J. P. DE CAMPOS, Proprietor.

Macao, January 9, 1877.

## THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 23, 1876. ap28

## NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN

CONSULATE has This Day been RE-

MOVED TO PEDDAR'S HILL.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. fe12

## NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL GERMAN

CONSULATE has This Day been RE-

MOVED TO PEDDAR'S HILL.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. fe12

## NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1877 is

posted at the Supreme Court House

for inspection; Notice of any Inaccuracies,

Ommissions, Objections, &c., must be given

to the Acting Registrar on or before TUES-

DAY, the 13th day of February, 1877,

in accordance with the provisions of Section

8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

F. S. HUFFAM,

Acting Registrar.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. fe14

## THE CHINESE INSURANCE COM-

PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth

Ordinary MEETING of the SHARE-

HOLDERS of the above Company will be

Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hong-

kong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877,

at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of re-



## For Sale.

**TUBORG'S FABRIKER**  
DANISH BEER.  
To be had from  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 15, 1877. tel3

## AFONG,

**PHOTOGRAPHER,**  
by appointment, to  
**H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,**  
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;  
and to  
**H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS**  
OF RUSSIA.

**Wynham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,**  
HAS on hand the Largest and Best  
collection of Views of China, Pho-  
tographs Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of  
various sizes, Photographs enlarged from  
O. D. V. size to life size and colour and  
oil. A new apparatus for Photography has  
been received from England; he is prepared  
to take Photos of Buildings and Interiors  
at the shortest distance.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR AMOY (DIRECT.)

The Steamship  
"EMERALDA,"  
Capt. TRENARD, will be de-  
parted for the above Port  
at 2 p.m., TO-MORROW.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**A. MACG. HEATON.**  
Hongkong, January 30, 1877. tel3

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.** will sell  
by Public Auction, in their Sale  
Room, Praya Central, on  
**FRIDAY,**  
the 2nd February, 1877, at Noon,—  
Gosnell's Assorted Perfumery, Toilet  
Soaps, Violet Powder, Hair and Tooth  
Brushes, &c., do. Lamps and Merino  
Stocks, Electro-plated Table Spoons and  
Forks, Watch Glasses, Black Writing  
Ink, Iron and Brass Padlocks.  
Also,  
80 cases Gin, Cook mark.  
1 Perambulator.  
do., do., do.  
**TERMS OF SALE.**—Cash before delivery  
in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.  
The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors  
of description, at purchaser's risk on the  
fall of the hammer.  
Hongkong, January 30, 1877. tel3

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE Underigned has received instruc-  
tions to sell by Public Auction, on  
TUESDAY,**  
the 6th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m.,  
at his Sales Rooms, No. 8, Queen's  
Road,—  
A Collection of Chinese and Japanese  
CURIOS, comprising: Lacquered Ware,  
Enamelled Vases, Cups, Bowls and Jars,  
Porcelain Ware, Ornaments, a Variety  
of Bronzes, Sooty-lacquered Ware, &c.,  
&c., &c.  
And,  
A large Iron BELL.  
**TERMS OF SALE.**—Cash on the fall of  
the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.  
All Lots, with all faults and errors of  
description, at purchaser's risk, on the  
fall of the hammer.  
**J. M. ARMSTRONG,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, January 30, 1877. tel3

## Not Responsible for Debts.

**Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—**  
**VESTA,** German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.  
—Melchers & Co.  
**BRANDTOWN,** British barque, Captain  
E. W. Orisp.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
**FLYING CLOUD,** British barque, Captain  
H. Williams.—Turner & Co.  
**LEWIS,** German schooner, Captain O.  
Hansen.—Carlson & Co.  
**HAWK COUNTRY,** British barque, Captain  
G. W. Cochran.—Meyer & Co.  
**CEYLON,** American bark, Capt. E. Kelly.  
**STAR OF CHINA,** British ship, Captain E.  
B. Baker.—Douglas Laprak & Co.  
**NEHEMIAH GIBSON,** American barque,  
Captain D. Bradford.—Arnold, Karberg &  
Co.  
**BOWEN,** German barque, Captain J. H.  
Wassberg.—Siemsen & Co.  
**ALDEN BRASS,** American barque, Captain  
S. Noyen.—Bentley & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28, **Alden Bass,** American barque,  
842, S. Noyen, Honolulu Jan. 1, Flour and  
Sugar.—Bentley & Co.  
Jan. 28, **Malacca,** British steamer, 1044,  
Edmond, Yokohama Jan. 28, Mail and  
General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Jan. 30, **Emmeralda,** British steamer, 885,  
E. Theobald, Manila Jan. 27, General.—A.  
MacG. Heaton.  
Jan. 30, **Christian,** German schooner,  
from Whampoa.  
Jan. 30, **Gudgofroy,** German barque, 813,  
W. Thielemann, New Caledonia Dec. 28,  
Ballast.—O'Donnell.  
**DEPARTURES.**  
Jan. 30, **Yess,** for Coast Forts.  
30, **Luisa,** German man-of-war, for a  
Cruise.  
30, **Peng-shou-hai,** for a Cruise.  
**CLEARED.**  
Charities, for Manila.  
William Phillips, for Singapore.  
Augusta (Brit. ship), for Tientsin.  
Stentor, for Shanghai via Amoy.  
Notes, for Amoy.

## CLEARED.

**Humboldt,** for Manila.  
**Vesta,** for Tientsin.  
**Yarra,** for Singapore.  
**Luoro,** for Tientsin.  
**Mount Lebanon,** for Manila.  
**Francois I.,** for Saigon.  
**Foochow,** for Swatow and Amoy.

## PASSENGERS.

**ARRIVED.**  
Per **Malacca,** from Yokohama, Mr J. S.  
Cox, and 86 Chinese.  
Per **Emmeralda,** from Manila, Messrs R.  
A. Lane and P. H. Baker, and 333 Chinese.  
Per **Alden Bass,** from Honolulu, 58  
Chinese.

**DEPARTED.**  
Per **Yess,** for Amoy, Messrs Mehta,  
Stuart, Hootnik, and de Groot.  
**To DEPART.**  
Per **Norna,** for Swatow, 150 Chinese.  
Per **Humboldt,** for Manila, 2 Chinese.  
Per **Vesta,** for Tientsin, 2 Chinese.  
Per **Luoro,** for Tientsin, 50 Chinese.  
Per **Mount Lebanon,** for Manila, 1 Chi-  
nese.  
Per **Francois I.,** for Saigon, 150 Chinese.  
Per **Foochow,** for Swatow and Amoy, 35  
Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The American barque **Alden Bass** re-  
ports: Had fine weather with southerly  
winds throughout nearly the whole passage.  
The British steamer **Emmeralda** reports:  
Fine weather throughout.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For **SWATOW.**—  
Per **NORNA,** at 7.30 a.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For **AMOY.**—  
Per **EMMERALDA,** at 1.30 p.m. To-  
morrow, the 31st inst.

For **MANILA.**—  
Per **Barque HUMBOLDT,** at 3 p.m.  
To-morrow, the 31st inst.

For **HAIPHONG.**—  
Per **Barque BREMA,** at 8.30 p.m.,  
on Wednesday, the 31st inst., instead of  
as previously notified.

For **SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, AND  
TAIWAN.**—  
Per **HALLOONG,** at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For **SINGAPORE.**—  
Per **Barque VIDAL,** at 5 p.m. To-  
morrow, the 31st inst.

For **SAIGON.**—  
Per **PLINTSHIRE,** at 5.30 p.m. To-  
morrow, the 31st inst., instead of as  
previously notified.

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet **KHIVA,**  
will be despatched with the Mails  
for Europe, &c., on **THURSDAY,**  
the 1st February.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—  
**Wednesday, 31st inst.**—  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.  
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night  
Box, which remains open all night.

**Thursday, 1st inst.**—  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale  
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with  
LATE FEE of 18 cents extra  
to Postage till  
11 a.m., when the Post Office CLOSURE  
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom  
Via Brindisi or to Singapore may  
be posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,  
till  
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally  
closed.

Hongkong, January 22, 1877. tel3

**THE S. S. GAELIC,** will be despatched  
on **THURSDAY,** the 1st February,  
with Mails for Japan, San Francisco,  
the United States and London, which  
will be closed as follows:—  
2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.  
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.  
2.50 p.m. Correspondence may be posted  
on board the Packet with Late  
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage  
until  
2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.  
Correspondence must be specially directed  
for this route, and if not fully prepaid  
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the  
West Indies, and other places named  
below, if sufficient American Stamps  
are added to prepay them from San  
Francisco to destination. American  
Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, January 16, 1877. tel3

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet **AYD,**  
will be despatched on **THURSDAY,**  
the 31st inst., with Mails to and through the United  
Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles;  
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle,  
Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bom-  
bay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—  
**Wednesday, February 7.**—  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post  
Office closes except the Night Box,  
which remains open all night.

**Thursday, February 8.**—  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom,  
Saigon, or Singapore may be posted  
on payment of Late Fee of 18 cents  
extra postage, till  
11.50 a.m., when the Post Office CLOSURE  
entirely.  
Hongkong, January 8, 1877. tel3

## General Memoranda.

**THURSDAY, February 1.**—  
Daylight.—**Hailong** leaves for Swatow,  
Amoy, Tamsui and Taiwan.  
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.  
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San  
Francisco.  
9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

**FRIDAY, February 2.**—  
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

**SATURDAY, February 3.**—  
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at  
No. 34, Hollywood Road.  
Transfer Books of The China Fire Insur-  
ance Co., Limited, closed from this date  
to 16th February, inclusive.

**MONDAY, February 5.**—  
3 p.m.—**Gunga** leaves for Saigon.

**TUESDAY, February 6.**—  
2 p.m.—Sale of Curios, &c., at Mr J.  
M. Armstrong's Sale Room.  
Transfer Books of The H. K. Fire Insur-  
ance Co., Limited, closed from this date  
to 20th February, inclusive.

**SATURDAY, February 10.**—  
**Glenroy** leaves for London on or about this  
date.

**THURSDAY, February 15.**—  
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-  
hama and San Francisco.

**FRIDAY, February 16.**—  
2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The  
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at  
No. 38, Queen's Road.  
Transfer Books of The Chinese Insurance  
Co., Limited, closed from this date to  
2nd March, inclusive.

**MONDAY, February 19.**—  
9 p.m.—Amateur Dramatic Club Per-  
formance at the City Hall.

**TUESDAY, February 20.**—  
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,  
at No. 7, Queen's Road.

**FRIDAY, March 2.**—  
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The  
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, at the  
Head Office, Hongkong.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Auction.

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store.  
**Shipping.**  
Goods per **Amoy** undelivered after  
Noon, subject to rent and landing  
charges.  
2 p.m.—**Emmeralda** leaves for Amoy.

## THE

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

**A. S. WATSON & Co.,**

**FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,**

**IMPORTERS**

**OF**

**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NUMEROUS REQUI-**

**SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,**

**AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT**

**MEDICINES**

**MANUFACTURERS**

**OF**

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 7.40 p.m.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 16th instant, at Christ Church,  
Yokohama, by the Rev. W. F. H. Garratt,  
assisted by the Rev. John Piper, GAVIN  
PARKER NESS, Barrister of the Middle  
Temple, to FRANCES DRUMMOND, eldest  
daughter of William Walter Garratt, Esq.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1877.

This development of trade in Formosa  
seems to be proceeding at a very satis-  
factory pace. After the invasion of the  
Island by the Japanese, the Chinese  
authorities determined to open up the  
east coast of the country to Chinese set-  
tlers, to whom special inducements were  
offered, such as the loan of capital and  
seed, the free choice of land, military  
protection, and so on. A semi-military  
force was also employed in clearing and  
opening up the country from Suao,  
southwards along the coast, and attempts  
were made by force of arms and in other  
ways to bring the aborigines to a proper  
state of subjection, not, however, with-  
out some disastrous results to the Chinese  
forces employed; the whole system of  
government was re-organized, and what  
was the chief event of the year 1875, the  
Government announced its intention to  
open and work a coal mine with foreign  
machinery near Keelung, no doubt the  
main intention in taking the step being  
to supply with coal its own vessels and  
armaments. We all know the results, so  
far as they have been already developed,  
of this last determination. Foreign  
miners and machinery have been brought  
out from Home, and operations in coal  
mining have been commenced at Keelung.  
According to the statements of a  
correspondent, whose communication we

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Hom, British Kowloon, without any clearance whatever, and the reason he gave for not doing so was that it was late in the evening, and the next day was Sunday, but the Harbour Master's Office was open on Sundays for one hour in the morning for junkers to take out clearances. As mentioned above, the case stood adjourned till the 2nd proximo.

### SUPREME COURT.

#### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMALLEN.)  
January 28, 1877.

*Brown & Another v. Alabor & Another,*  
\$12,307.92.

The following are the Special Jurors: Messrs A. Newton, H. Hopkin, B. Copp, H. L. Dalrymple, C. Kahn, T. G. Williams, and F. D. Sassoon.

Mr Russell, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. the Acting Attorney General (Mr Philipps), and Mr Kingmill, instructed by Mr Brereton, appeared for the defendants.

[The following is the conclusion of the Chief Justice's summing up in the above case.]

There were only two witnesses examined before you—Mr McPherson for plaintiffs, and Mr Meyer for the defendants, of whom he was substantially one. I must here remark that they both appear to have given their evidence in a very satisfactory manner. Mr Meyer gave a history of the intercourse from the beginning between himself and the defendants. It appears from Mr Meyer's testimony that in 1872 he opened a business correspondence with the plaintiffs. He sought them first. He went to Kobe, saw the plaintiffs in their home, and after so observing them he employed them as agents; on one occasion the plaintiffs charged 24 per cent, but on tobacco purchases they charged 2 per cent, only, and this was a never-varied rule, and you may take these to have been the settled terms covering the whole agency. He says the terms here on all transactions as allowed by the Chamber of Commerce are 5 per cent. You will consider as a matter of notoriety whether this is the ruling commission in China and Japan. For this small rate of 2 per cent, being less than the usual percentage, the defendants got the zealous services and prestige and credit in Japan of the plaintiffs, and the services of Mr McPherson, a gentleman you will probably agree with me in estimating as a very able man of business, especially valuable for his knowledge of the Japanese. For this small commission the plaintiffs not only gave their services, but advanced funds in a small way for the contractors during the intervals between the bargains made and the time of actual delivery, when on putting each lot on board the plaintiffs obtained the bills of lading against which and by which alone they could get fully reimbursed by drawing against each bill of lading. I do not know what is the percentage upon a *del credere* commission in the East; you will know that, but you will consider whether 2 per cent, is what any respectable man would accept as sufficient to cover the risk of any guarantee of transactions as with Japanese rice dealers. Is a sum of two per cent, paid and received in transactions between these parties the adequate commission for faithful services only, as one might infer to be the case from Mr Meyer's evidence, or does it include a guarantee of any, and what kind, of any of the transactions? Your answer to this question will be a test leading to a conclusion on some of the arguments so fully and forcibly presented to you by the learned counsel at the bar.

You will settle for yourselves, whether in the transactions these plaintiffs were simply factors, bound only to use ordinary care, judgment, and diligence, or whether they undertook to do and guarantee, the transactions—doing, as to these purchases, what an agent with a *del credere* commission does as to purchases by him.

The Attorney-General repeatedly insisted that the plaintiffs had guaranteed a full cargo; but for what, and in answer to what? Having regard to the out character of telegrams, they must be taken with allowances. The telegram answered, asked thus:—"The *Stormway* will accept *Faintmouth* 77s. 6d., Continent 62s. 6d., 35 day days. Her carrying capacity is 2,400 (tons), can you guarantee full cargo of rice remains open till to-morrow? Reply by wire immediately." And the answer was, among other words, we will guarantee full cargo. You will say whether it was for that vessel. If this is to be read as a guarantee, must it not be read only strictly for that vessel. Do the words amount to a guarantee that the plaintiffs had bought that quantity of rice; but this telegram was dated the 20th of December. The same letter of the defendants which records this telegram, No. 32, records a telegram in answer, which so far from accepting the so-called "guarantee," gives a direction inconsistent with it; it terminates the purchases by the plaintiffs. The defendants in that letter say, we by telegram of this morning "requested you to cease buying until shipments had been arranged." Does not this direction do what was necessary to do the thing guaranteed entirely absolve the plaintiffs from what they had guaranteed to do, even if the words had amounted to a guarantee; as to which you will decide.

I may here advert to an expression repeatedly used by the Attorney-General that the plaintiffs had given the defendants every reason to believe that they had a full cargo under their control; at all events the defendants on the 26th of January, 1874, had their attention fully directed to the fact that the rice was not then delivered. They directed legal proceedings to compel delivery, see letter No. 41, and it is patent that the defendants had not at that time or at any time thereafter reason to believe that the plaintiffs had a full cargo under their control, but the direct contrary must have been their impression.

It seems to me to be admitted, at least it is not denied, that the plaintiffs were competent persons for the work they undertook, and that there was no expression of complaint nor any ground for complaint of want of competence, diligence, or care until after the losses had been actually incurred.

The main question is, did the plaintiffs use due discretion and caution in securing sufficient shipping in due time, and in managing and endeavoring to fill up such shipping with rice? As part of this question, you will probably consider whether the bargain money was properly advanced to secure the bargains, and whether the

payment was in due course of agency, and whether such steps towards security for the bargain money were taken as were reasonably at the time deemed sufficient.

The answer to these questions seems to me to involve in an answer to all questions in this suit which remain for your consideration. The main item in the plaintiffs' particulars of demand is for the balance of bargain money advanced, \$7,500. Were the defendants justified as factors in paying bargain money in the circumstances in which they stood? The plaintiffs say that it was usual to pay bargain money on the purchase of rice; some witnesses say it was necessary legally to bind the bargain. Mr. Satoru, the Japanese Secretary to the British Legation in Japan, who is perhaps the most competent person in the East, says it is at least considered necessary, and so does Mr. McPherson. On the other hand, the defendants produced three witnesses who say that the payment of bargain money is not, according to their knowledge, usual.

The first of these witnesses was a man brought from prison, if I mistake not; the second is a merchant in rice in small quantities the largest quantities being 50 piculs, and who admits he was not personally acquainted with the rice trade. He would not pay bargain money if he could possibly avoid it, but he always required bargain money from Japanese to bind them. He said he considered that the first witness was an authority for mercantile usage up to 1875; and the third witness, a Japanese, says that bargain money is sometimes paid and sometimes not paid. This witness says that a firm in which he was a clerk lost money, and he was much concerned and he absconded.

You, gentlemen, will give due and only due weight to these three witnesses, and only due weight to the testimony of Mr. McPherson and Mr. Satoru.

If you find that it was the prevailing practice in the Osaka rice market for foreigners buying to pay bargain money (it seems clearly to have been the practice for native merchants to do so), you will, I suppose, conclude that it was right and proper for the plaintiffs to do so in this case. If you think that it was a thing right and proper to be done, then I say to you that the defendants were bound to reimburse the plaintiffs the sums so expended.

If you think it was not right and proper for the plaintiffs to have advanced bargain money it will remain for you to say whether in the case the plaintiffs having informed the defendants that they meant to advance defendants that they meant to advance bargain money and also that they had advanced bargain money on the purchases for them, the defendants did not repudiate the benefit of contracts so made, but accepted them, and accepting them, take the probable benefits at the time; you will say whether it lay in their mouth afterwards to repudiate it when they found that the out-turn of the contract was unsatisfactory.

As early as December 27th, 1873 (No. 34) the defendants are told bargain money is required on the purchase of rice, which by the terms of the telegram the vendors receiving the bargain money were to have the option of withholding the delivery for 80 days; they trusting the native sellers without security.

What was the duty of the defendants if they meant not to incur the risk of paying bargain money without security, which this telegram informed them the plaintiffs intended to have incurred?

I say distinctly that it was their duty instantly by telegram to have expressly prohibited the plaintiffs from advancing any bargain money so unsecured on their responsibility. So far as I understand, all rice now in question had been bought before the 27th of December. If the defendants had then immediately repudiated the responsibility there can be no doubt that in a rising market, as the defendants' counsel emphatically insisted it was, the plaintiffs could have backed out of the contracts, possibly with a gain to themselves. If you refer to No. 36 you will see that in March, 1874, the plaintiffs informed the defendants that one of the contractors was very anxious to pay back the bargain money, and that they had refused to receive it; the obvious reason being that the rice was wanted for the defendants.

Referring to No. 43 I find that on January 20th the plaintiffs telegraphed to defendants: "Contractors are causing us some trouble," and we find that the defendants knew that the delivery of the rice had been stopped. We find the plaintiffs informing the defendants that they were taking proceedings to enforce delivery, and the defendants directing the plaintiffs to take and press proceedings to enforce "our" interests—that is the interests of the defendants.

In these transactions you must bear in mind that the defendants were starting a new commercial enterprise with the chances of great profits, but with the necessary chances of great loss, in a country without civil jurisprudence, engaging to pay the plaintiffs only a small certain profit on work to be done; and that it was for them—having been informed of the risk as to bargain money so far as the plaintiffs knew what it was—to decide whether to repudiate promptly, (and it was not open to the defendants to lie by, and repudiate or adopt as the out-turn of the transaction may render convenient), the purchases on which bargain money had been paid. If the defendants adopted the risk as between them and the plaintiffs, whilst the purchases were in *cho* it is not too late for them to recall that implied adoption of the payment of bargain money now that the transaction has terminated in a loss? If they declined to adopt it and did not explicitly say so, then must they not be taken to have adopted it?

It has been suggested that a prudent man would not have advanced bargain money without taking actual material security. The answers to that suggestion are—1st. Is it not the practice of the market and probably Japanese law?

2nd. Was any provision made in the arrangement between the parties for getting godowns? The suggestion to store was not made till the 30th of January, when it was too late to secure the rice in order to store it. I find that the plaintiffs on the 6th January, 1874, gave notice to the defendants that the rice would remain in the native godowns until ready for shipment.

3rd. Were or were not these godowns public godowns, let out in portions to different persons, and was not taking rice out of the bags of the vendor and putting it into bags specially marked by the plaintiffs in such godowns, an actual taking possession—converting all who might take the rice into wrong-doers?

As to such rice as was in a separate godown—Was not the putting a seal on the only entrance like taking possession as much as if the rice had been stored in a new godown rented for the purpose? Are the plaintiffs by the nature of their contract answerable for tortious acts by persons in

taking possession of the rice? Moreover, as early as the 2nd of December (No. 25) in a letter received by the defendants on the 13th of December, the plaintiffs in enumerating charges beyond the time price, say "Neither godown rent, nor fire insurance will be incurred as the rice will be re-packed in the merchants' godowns." Intimation to a like effect was given in No. 37. Thus the defendants had notice of the course of business which would be pursued by the plaintiffs, namely, that bargain money had been paid and would be paid, and that the rice would be taken possession of by earmarking it, putting it into specially marked bags the property of defendants, and then be left in the godowns of the Japanese merchants, a procedure sanctioned by the defendants at one time by directing the packing of the rice to be stopped, and at another time to be resumed.

4th. Is not the only way to take such material security to take possession of all the rice contracted to be purchased to complete the purchase and take over the rice, but to do this involved an advance of the large amount of purchase money at a time when there was no vessel ready to receive it and when they could not draw against their letter of credit, which could only be drawn against when accompanied by a bill of lading for value. So that the plaintiffs would have a heavy outlay for no profit themselves, but an indefinite time till bills of lading could be had, disarranging it may be, most inconveniently their own business operations. The plaintiffs have a right to say that to do this was no part of their contract of agency.

You will consider whether these form reasons sufficient to justify the course taken by the plaintiffs.

It was no fault of the plaintiffs that lawless violence deprived them of that lien and possession which by paying the bargain money and by symbolical acts of possession they had obtained. Ought not therefore defendants, for whom the plaintiffs acted, to reimburse them their outlays?

Did the plaintiffs, when they found out how they had been treated, take proper proceedings as English subjects in Japan? Our treaty with Japan defines the only course for an Englishman to pursue. He must go to his Consul and do his best to establish his right. Read the extracts from the correspondence with the Consul and the petition, and it seems to me that you will conclude that all that merchants could or would do for themselves these plaintiffs did on behalf of the defendants' interests.

The treaty interposes the Consul between English subjects and Japanese Courts, and when the case has been fully stated to the Consul, all that can be done has been done.

If the Consul has failed to obtain redress where redress ought to be obtained the blame (if any) rests with him, and the plaintiffs were under no obligation to take further or any steps unless and until they were clearly desired so to do for the benefit of the defendants, and except upon an express satisfactory guarantee that they would be reimbursed for the expenses of doing anything further.

I now come to the three main items which make up the \$4,027.12 in the particulars of plaintiffs' demand. These items appear at p. 41 of the printed correspondence.

As to the item 29 days demurrage account *Walton*, 419 per cent, \$239—\$1,332.05 at 4s. 4d.—It is not denied that this sum was properly paid as demurrage—and the demurrage was necessary, but was it inevitable owing to circumstances over which neither party had any control, or was it the fault of the plaintiffs or of the defendants? You, gentlemen, will give such attention as in your estimation they may seem to deserve, to the remarks I have submitted to you, and you will bring to bear all the evidence in the correspondence, or otherwise, on this point or any other hypothesis than that the demurrage is owing to the misconduct or neglect of the plaintiffs, they are entitled to be recouped this sum, and to have your verdict for that amount; but if you fix on any misconduct or neglect of the plaintiffs which occasioned the inability to fill the ship with cargo, you will of course hold that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover this amount. As to the third item in dispute—Amount as per our memo. of charges 12th March, account *Araby Maid*, \$898.69—How this item is made up appears at p. 29 of correspondence. You are so familiar with this amount that I leave it for your decision, subject to the same remarks as I have made as to the other two items. You will decide whether the bill of \$4,006.89 was properly drawn by plaintiffs on defendants, or whether, if it ought to have been accepted, then it is admitted that the \$80.80 in the bill of plaintiffs' particulars is to stand. You will consider the question of legal obligation to accept and not let your minds be affected by any consideration as to whether the refusal to accept was, as a mere matter of courtesy and commercial etiquette, proper or otherwise.

Then comes the largest item in dispute, the balance of bargain money \$7,500. As to this sum, I have already fully spoken to you, that I will add no more.

The last item is the cost of mats containing bagged rice \$730. The Attorney-General admitted \$569.00, so that you have to decide whether the difference amounting to \$160.00 is to be allowed or not. You are far more capable than I am to decide on this point, and I shall not trouble you further as to this comparatively small amount.

I have now directed your attention to the few legal questions in the case—simple and almost obvious. I have referred you to what appear to me to be the salient points in the evidence in the case without effort to conceal the tendency of my own mind on the points, but I emphatically say that this is eminent-ly a case for your decision.

You have given to all the details of the case very marked attention, and I am sure that without bias of any kind, but upon the evidence only, you will come to a true and just verdict.

I must request you to take the bills of particulars of the plaintiffs and of the defendants, and you will be pleased to give the Court a verdict on each item as if you were working up a bill of particulars on each side, allowing, as to each item, the whole or in part, or disallowing it entirely. My object is this, that in case of any subsequent consideration of the case by the full Court, that Court may be enabled, if necessary, to

deal with each item of your verdict separately, and so possibly avoid adding to the expenses already incurred.

Gentlemen, it would have been to me an easier task to read through all the evidence than to offer to you more shortly the observations I have made, but I trust I have done no injustice to either party in thus saving your time. My main fear is the very old, but classic one, lest in labouring to be brief I may have become obscure. If that has been my misfortune, I am satisfied that your own knowledge of the case will supply the light to such portions as I may have left dark or obscure.

### IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship Mr Justice SNOWDEN.)  
30th January, 1877.

*Monson v. Bowler*, \$12.—This case was heard last Court day and was a claim for one month's rent. His Lordship had then consulted the plaintiff on the ground that there was a waiver of the usual notice of one month. Mr Holmes now appeared for the plaintiff and applied for a fresh trial, as the plaintiff felt aggrieved that the defendant should succeed in depriving her of this money. Mr Holmes observed that the amount in dispute would not cover the costs of attorney, but the plaintiff was not satisfied with the decision.

His Lordship said the plaintiff was entitled to take out a new summons, she having only been nonsuited.

The defendant objected to a new hearing. It was inconvenient to him to have his witness here to-day who was his servant and he had given him leave to go to the Theatre to-day.

His Lordship said he did not mean to take the case to-day. It could be taken at any convenient time.

The defendant said the plaintiff's object in bringing this action again was to annoy him, so as to bring his wife into Court.

Mr Holmes objected to the defendant's drawing inferences of this kind.

His Lordship said there was no reason why the defendant's wife or the wife of anybody or even any lady, should not come to this Court.

The defendant then urged that he had business and was thinking of going to Canton.

His Lordship remarked that he might apply for compensation.

The case was fixed for hearing to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

*Masters v. Halliwell*, \$25.—The plaintiff sued Mr. Halliwell for one month's wages as barman in her public house. He was engaged by Mr. Halliwell on a verbal agreement, but after Mr. Halliwell's death, the defendant sent him away without any cause and without any notice. He had stopped ten days but claimed one month's wages. The defendant said she sent him away because the plaintiff was drunk and incapable to do his work, and for the few days he had been there, the defendant had paid \$7.80 into Court. His Lordship gave judgment for \$7.80, remarking that he would not have given that even had it not been for the defendant having paid the amount into Court.

### Japan.

#### (Mail.)

We have to announce, with regret, the death, after a short illness, of Commander C. W. Jones, R.N., the esteemed director of the Imperial Naval College at Tokio. Captain Jones succeeded Captain A. L. Douglas, R.N., in his important post, on the departure of the latter officer for England some twelve months ago.

The greatest commotion has been caused among the employees of the Government by the recent measure dismissing the greater part of them. A large proportion will necessarily be reappointed, but the above course has been adopted in order to facilitate the reconstruction of the public departments on a reformed scale.

In our issue of the 16th of December we called attention in a short note to the hardship under which the farmer labours in having to dispose of his rice within a certain limited time, and in such a market only as the circumstances of transport at his command will enable him to avail himself of, whereby he is forced to sell his grain at such disadvantages as make the payment of the land-tax in money, as recently ordered by the Government, a greater burden upon him than was ever contemplated, and one naturally likely to give rise to great discontent and a sense of injustice.

At that time we suggested that some means should be devised by the Government for extending financial assistance to the farmer, by offering him facilities for storing his rice in Government establishments until opportunity should offer for disposing of it on favourable terms, after having obtained such an advance on it as should enable him at once to pay the tax due. We are happy to learn from the native papers that some such arrangements have been made within the last few days, by direction of the Government, and a branch office instituted, under the supervision of the Finance Minister, for providing establishments for the reception of grain on storage, on which the requisite advance in money can be made.

Mr. McMahon, Renter's Agent at this port, has prepared a circular which he is about to issue to the mercantile community and others of Yokohama and Tokio, inviting subscription for the purpose of saving the stores of political prisoners which was discontinued on account of the great loss involved in supplying such news.

The state opening of the section of railway between Kioto and Osaka will take place early next month under the immediate auspices of the Mikado. Invitations to join in the ceremony have been issued to the Foreign Ministers. His Majesty leaves for Kioto on or about the 22nd instant.

A laboratory for the assay of metals having been erected at the Kaiser Gakko, the upper students in chemistry are now studying that process.

The sulphuric acid manufactured at the Osaka Mint is gradually finding an increasing sale. Not long ago five thousand jars were sold in China; and moreover there is large demand for it in various parts of the country. The monthly sales now average a value of 80,000 yen.

From the *Meiji Shimbun*—The various *Shin* (sub-departments) are to be abolished, and the business that was hitherto transacted by them will hereafter be done at such bureau or office as the Cabinet Ministers may be pleased to direct. All officials below the rank of *Daijo* will now be dismissed, but certain of them will be selected for reappointment to the posts of secretary and under-secretary.

A foreigner has asked the Government to grant him permission to form a Company in Tokio, to be called the *Yokohama*, with a capital of 1,000,000 yen, for the purpose of

constructing fire-proof warehouses at the five open ports, in which to receive goods for safe deposit.

The Primary School of the Army Department has been abolished, and the students transferred to the Military Officer's School belonging to the same department. The usual annual addition of students will, for the present, be discontinued.

Although the Government has taken immediate steps to reform the various public departments, the changes effected will not be sufficient to complete the decrease of expenditure rendered necessary by the late reduction of the land-tax, so that it is expected that a further change will be made in the number of the *Ken* in the empire, twelve more of which will be abolished or amalgamated with others.

Less change has been made in the Post Office than in any other Government department, as only seven or eight officials belonging to it have been dismissed, though the salaries of all have been reduced, as elsewhere.

The Bureau of Police has published a work upon the mode of restoring those who have attempted to destroy themselves by hanging, and those who have been rescued in an insensible state from drowning, and copies of this work are to be furnished to the various police stations throughout the country.

### ST. PETERSBURG IN WINTER.

I was told when I first came that I could not judge of St. Petersburg at all till I had seen it in its winter garb. Well, the winter has set in with a vengeance, and I cannot say that the place is to me at all more attractive. It is always snowing. With rare intervals of slush, it will probably snow and freeze from now till next April. The Neva is blocked up with almost unbroken sheets of ice. There were people walking on it to-day; and I suppose, if this weather goes on, sledges will cross it before another week is over. In fact, we have regular seasonal Russian weather. Snow always sounds pretty upon paper, and is a fertile subject of poetic metaphors; but in real practical life it is an unmitigated nuisance. Happily for us, we in London have so little of the infliction that we can hardly realise what it is to live in countries where snow is the order of the day. If you are to stop at home it does not much matter where you are so long as you are warm; but if you want to go out, you seem to me to be as badly off in St. Petersburg as you could be in any civilised community.

Riding on horseback is out of the question, and walking for pleasure is very nearly so. If you have not heavy furs on you are frozen to death, nipped by the ice-cold wind, sent home to bed with toothache or rheumatism, or congestion of the lungs; if you muffle yourself up warmly, you are obliged to crawl along at a snail's pace, groaning beneath a load of wraps, one of the chief advantages of which is that it breaks your fall as often—and it happens very often—as you slide at full length upon the slippery pavement. In fact, if you wish to do anything more than cross the street, you must ride in a sledge; and sleighing, whatever may be its other advantages, most certainly does not supply the place of active exercise. There is one arcade in St. Petersburg—a cross between the Lowther and the Burlington, and I think inferior to both—up and down which you can walk in three minutes; but literally there is no other place that I know of where you can walk in St. Petersburg during the winter months with any approach to comfort. Before I ever experienced a northern winter I used to imagine that skating must be a popular pursuit in countries where it froze invariably for months together. I own I entertained a private conviction that skating, like hunting, or rowing in a boat-race, was one of those pleasures which, to nine of its devotees out of ten, is greater in the anticipation or the retrospect than in the performance. Still I thought that skating was the natural pastime of ice-bound countries. Experience of northern winters has entirely dispelled the illusion. Here at St. Petersburg, for instance, skating was quite unknown till it was introduced a few years ago by some English residents. Since then it has become somewhat of a fashionable amusement with the court and the high society of the capital. But the Russian public has never taken to it at all. Moreover, I should in fairness add that, though there are vast fields of ice within close reach of the capital, they are so caked on with frozen snow that it is difficult to skate over them for any distance. In fact, so far as I can see, persons whose evil destiny compels them to reside at St. Petersburg this winter have nothing in the way of outdoor exercise or amusement to look forward to for the next five months except a series of chilly drives up and down the quays and the Nevski Prospekt. The only breaks in their hibernial existence will be during those not infrequent intervals when the cold becomes so intense that nothing short of necessity will take you out at all. It is cold enough now, but it has not yet come to the period when passers-by dash handfuls of snow into your face to stop incipient mortification of the nose. I saw a gentleman rubbing a lady's face with snow in the streets the other evening, but then I am afraid they both were drunk, and had no clear conception of what they were about. The bear, who, according to a popular belief, buries himself in a hole as soon as the snow sets in, and sticks his paws and sleeps from November to May, takes, I think, a more rational view of life than any other denizen of the Russian Empire; but short of sucking his paws, morally if not literally, it is not very easy to say what a stranger can find to do in St. Petersburg, supposing him to grow tired of the solitude of his own room. Cases there are none; there is not a reading-room which, so far as I know, is available to the general public; and the restaurants are wretched and comfortless. Altogether, a snowy day in St. Petersburg seems to me duller for a stranger—and I so saying I am saying a good deal, than a rainy day in London.—*Literary Hour.*

### TEMPERATURE.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, Jan. 30, 1877.	
BAROMETER—9 A.M.	30.260
Do. 1 P.M.	30.170
Do. 4 P.M.	30.160
Thermometer—9 A.M.	62
Do. 1 P.M.	62½
Do. 4 P.M.	63
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	61
Do. Do. 1 P.M.	61½
Do. Do. 4 P.M.	61½
Do. Maximum	63
Do. Minimum over night	61½

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

#### DEPARTURES.

June 9, Ancona, from Richmond, U. S. to Hongkong.	
Sept. 8, McNear, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Sept. 14, Tyburnia, from London to Hongkong.	
Sept. 16, Sarah Nicholson, from London to Hongkong.	
Sept. 16, Western Belle, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hongkong.	
Sept. 18, A. T. Stalknecht, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Sept. 23, Agnes Muir, from London to Shanghai.	
Oct. 3, Belle of Oregon, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Oct. 5, Vega, from Hamburg to Chiofo.	
Oct. 6, Glamorganshire, from London to Hongkong.	
Oct. 13, Omaha, from London to Shanghai.	
Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to Hongkong.	
Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.	
Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Nov. 16, Benary (str.), from Glasgow to China and Japan, via London.	
Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.	
Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.	
Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Dec. 4, Benlutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Dec. 7, Galley of Lorne (str.), from London to China and Japan.	

#### LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN FROM

At London.—Steamers via Swan Canal.	
Benary.	Gadabli.
Cairnmuir.	Macgregor.
Cyphrenes.	

#### Sailing Vessels.

Chienleak.	Winchew.
Cairnmuir.	Albert Victor.
Hope.	C. R. Bishop.
Antwerp.	

#### At Liverpool.

Patriot (str.)	Clysses (str.)
At Glasgow.	
London-Castle (str.)	



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Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

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OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

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Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1875.

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Hongkong, October 14, 1875.

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For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 3, 1877.

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G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.

Hongkong, February 22, 1874.

## Intimations.

NEARLY READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.  
Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF.  
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, January 22, 1877.

## NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice a week heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Ma CHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situated between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office, Penang, on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information, apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Municipal Secretary.

Penang, Municipal Office,

The 31st September, 1876.

## THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Si Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwai; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Cheung, Honam.

Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chui Sing Ho, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Cheo, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Ohfoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

## NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 92 to 94 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 6d cent); \$15 per annum (postage paid \$15.50).

Orders should be sent to Geo. MUNNAY BIRD, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 27, 1877.  
At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Right Left Cash Cash.

## Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Am. Sugar cured, 300 250

" Footchow, 160 140

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, 160 150

" Corned, catty 150 140

" Roast, 150 140

" Soup, 90 80

" Steak, 150 140

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50

" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

" " corned, 320 300

" Head, 600 500

" Heart, 150 140

" Feet, 50 40

" Kidneys, 60 50

" Tail, 100 90

" Liver, catty 80 60

" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400

Hams, American, lb. 300 280

" Chinese, 180 170

" English, 360 340

Mutton Chop, 170 140